

dark involucrel ones, spatulate, about 9 mm. long and 3 mm. wide, rounded at the apex, minutely puberulent toward the base; staminate and pistillate florets: see accompanying Figure 4.

The type of this handsome species was collected by W. R. Anderson, M. Stieber, and J. H. Kirkbride, Jr. (no. 35843) in a wet meadow on the eastern slopes of Pico do Itambé, at an altitude of 1550 meters, in an area of sandstone outcrops with shrubby vegetation, adjacent grassy slopes, and the valley of a small stream, mostly sandy soil but with overlying black humus in many places, Serra do Espinhaço, on the Planalto do Brasil, Minas Gerais, Brazil, on February 12, 1972, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey. The collectors describe the plant as having "Heads with white rays and a yellow center".

Fig. 4 (page 72): Drawn by Charles C. Clare, Jr., September 1973. A. Habit. B. Involucrel bractlet. C. Receptacular bractlet. D. Staminate floret. E. Sepal of staminate floret. F. Staminate floret, sepals removed. G. Pistillate floret. H. Gynoecium.

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#### ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE GENUS AEGIPHILA. XX

Harold N. Moldenke

##### AEGIPHILA Jacq.

Additional & emended bibliography: Schau., *Linnaea* 20: 482--483, 1847; Chod. & Hassler, *Plant. Hassler.* 1: 200 (1902) and 2: 502--505, 1904; Benoist, *Arch. Bot. Caen* 5, *Mém.* 1: 258, 1931; Benoist, *Bois Guyan.* *Franc.* 258, 1933; Fedde & Schust. in *Just, Bot. Jahresber.* 56 (2): 285, 1937; Eiten in Ferré, *Simpos. Sobre Cerrado* 190, 1962; Rizzini in Ferré, *Simpos. Sobre Cerrado* 107, 119, 123, & 132, 1962; Ferré, *Plant. Bras. Esp. Cerrado* 24--[27], fig. 1 & 2, 1969; Angely, *Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. Est. S. Paulo*, ed. 1, 1: xxxvi & 8, 1969; Fletcher in Hillier, *Man. Trees & Shrubs*, ed. 2, 76 (1972) and imp. ed., 76, 1972; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 54 (12): B.A.S.I.C. S.8, 1972; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 54: 6295 (1972) and 56: 69 & 653, 1973; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 56 (1): B.A.S.I.C. S.7 (1973) and 56 (2): B.A.S.I.C. S.9, 1973; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 368, 408--417, 504, 506, & 508--510 (1973) and 26: 499, 500, 503, & 504, 1973; Tomlinson, *Journ. Arnold Arb.* 54: 120, 1973; López-Palacios, *Pittiera* 5: [8]--[48], fig. 1--10, 1973.

The Chodat & Hassler (1902) reference is sometimes cited erroneously as "*Plantae Hasslerianae IX (1902) 200*" or cited only to Chodat.

López-Palacios (1973), in accord with modern practice, proposes Sect. Aegiphila for what I call Sect. Euaegiphila. I deplore such tautonymous repetitive use of scientific epithets in names of different rank.

## AEGIPHILA ALBA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 288. 1973.

Játiva says of this tree: "corteza áspera; tronco acanalado; olor presente; epidermis crema café, liber crema, albura blanca" and found it growing in wet tropical secondary forests. Little & Dixon say of it "Corteza gris, lisa" and report the species as common in secondary woods at 150 meters altitude. Jiménez Saa describes it as a tree, 7 m. tall, the trunk 15 cm. in diameter at breast height, "Fuste con fisuras superficiales. Corteza viva de color anaranjado claro que se torna rápidamente anaranjado oscuro, blanda, succulenta, quebradiza. Hojas de 20--30 cm. de largo y 11--12 cm. ancho; con 16--18 pares de nervios laterales", and records the common vernacular name "tabaquillo".

It has been found flowering and fruiting in October, at altitudes of 50 to 2300 meters. The corollas on Little & Dixon 21249 are described as having been "white".

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Valle del Cauca: Jiménez Saa 1838 (Z). ECUADOR: Esmeraldas: Játiva 337 (W--2644875); Little & Dixon 21249 (W--2644903).

## AEGIPHILA ANOMALA Pittier

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 289. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a tree, 8--15 m. tall, the buds green, and the fruit brown, and encountered it in cloud-forests. The corollas are described as "white" on A. Gentry 4928 and on Gentry & Dwyer 3615. The species has been collected in anthesis in January and April (in addition to the months previously recorded). Gentry found it growing at altitudes of 800--1000 meters.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Bocas del Toro: Kirkbride & Duke 740 (N). Chiriquí: A. Gentry 6025 (Z). Coclé: Gentry & Dwyer 3615 (N). Panamá: A. Gentry 4928 (N).

## AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS (Spreng.) Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 290--291 & 300. 1973; López-Palacios, *Pittiera* 5: [8]--[14], 35, 36, & 46, fig. 1 & 2. 1973; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 56 (1): B.A.S.I.C. S.7. 1973; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 56: 69. 1973.

The Lehmann B.T.690, cited below, was previously cited by me as A. ternifolia (H.B.K.) Moldenke, but López-Palacios (1973) has determined that it really represents A. bogotensis.

Additional citations: COLOMBIA: Department undetermined: Lehmann B.T.690 (K, Le, N, N--photo, Z--photo).

## AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS var. AEQUINOCTIALIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 291. 1973; López-Palacios, *Pittiera* 5: [8]--[14], 35, & 36, fig. 1 & 2. 1973.

Illustrations: López-Palacios, *Pittiera* 5: [12] & [13], fig. 1 & 2. 1973.

López-Palacios (1973) gives a detailed description of this taxon and comments that "Como se ve en la diagnosis del Dr. Moldenke, esta taxon ha sido considerado por el autor como una simple variedad de la Ae. bogotensis (HBK.) Moldenke quien se basó para crearle en las diferencias de indumento. A veces me inclino a creer que debió establecerse una separación más profunda: creo que merecía crearse una nueva especie con base en diferencias más notables y permanentes, que escaparon a la agudísima observación del Dr. Moldenke, tales como la ocurrencia de flores axilares solitarias, nunca cimas, y el cáliz bilabiado en antesis." He cites López-Figueiras & Rodríguez H. 8894 and Ruiz-Terán, López-Figueiras, & López-Palacios 8245 from Mérida, Venezuela, deposited in the herbarium of the Universidad de Los Andes at Mérida.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Mérida: López-Figueiras & Rodríguez H. 8894 (Ac, Ld.).

AEGIPHILA BOGOTENSIS f. TERNATA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Anon., Biol. Abstr. 56 (1): B.A.S.I.C. S.7. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 291. 1973; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 56: 69. 1973.

AEGIPHILA CANDELABRUM Briq.

Additional & emended bibliography: Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, Plant. Hassler 2: 504. 1904; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 294 & 296. 1973.

The Briquet (1904) reference was incorrectly cited as "11: 504" in Phytologia 4: 349 (1953).

AEGIPHILA CASSELLIAEFORMIS Schau.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 295. 1973.

The Hatschbach 24186, distributed as A. casseliaeformis, is actually A. hassleri Briq.

AEGIPHILA CEPHALOPHORA Standl.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 408. 1973.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Barro Colorado Island: Croat 16511 (N).

AEGIPHILA CORDATA Poepp.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 297—298 & 321. 1973.

Schunke describes this plant as a shrub, 5—6 m. tall, with flowers that are "brilliant greenish-yellow", the sepals yellowish-green and pubescent, "las hojas son brillosas de color verde intenso, en el envés pubescentes de color amarillenta." He found it in flower in December.

Additional citations: PERU: San Martín: Schunke V. 5684 (Ld.).

AEGIPHILA COSTARICENSIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 299. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub or small tree

with arching limbs, fruiting-calyx brown, and [immature] fruit green, and have encountered it in cloud-forests at 150—730 m. altitude, flowering in November and December, and fruiting in April. The corollas on Duke 6602 are said to have been "yellow-green".

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: Matuda 2101 (Tu—78480), 6152 (Ld, Ld). PANAMA: Bocas del Toro: Kirkbride & Duke 593 (Ld). Darién: Duke 6602 (E—2115689).

AEGIPHILA COWANI Moldenke, *Phytologia* 27: 63. 1973.

Maguire & Fanshawe describe this plant as "locally frequent" and as a small, open-crowned tree, 5—8 m. tall, the trunk 4 cm. in diameter, the leaves soft, the corollas white, and the globose fruit yellow. They encountered it growing in white sand in a secondary forest and also in a high mixed forest, flowering in April and May, fruiting in April. Both of their collections, cited below, were previously cited in error by me as A. integrifolia (Jacq.) Jacq. and were so distributed.

Citations: GUYANA: Cowan & Soderstrom 2022 (W—2678131—type, Z—isotype); Maguire & Fanshawe 23080 (N), 23476 (N).

AEGIPHILA CUATRECASASI Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 54 (12): B.A.S.I. C. S.8. 1972; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 54: 6295. 1972; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 291 & 300. 1973.

AEGIPHILA CUATRECASASI var. NITIDA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 54 (12): B.A.S.I. C. S.8. 1972; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 54: 6295. 1972; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 300. 1973.

AEGIPHILA DEPPEANA Steud.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 408. 1973. Lundell describes this plant as a clambering shrub with greenish corollas and found it growing on riverbanks. He distributed it as "Aegiphila n. sp.?"

Additional citations: MEXICO: Chiapas: C. L. Lundell 17852 (Ld, Ld).

AEGIPHILA ELATA Sw.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 408, 411, & 412. 1973; López-Palacios, *Pittiera* 5: [8], 9, & 15—[21], fig. 3 & 4. 1973.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a woody vine to 20 feet long or a scrambling shrub, the immature fruit green or yellow-green, becoming orange-yellow or orange, and found it growing in cafetal, acahual, or disturbed montane forests and on lake-shores, at altitudes of 3500—3700 feet. They have found it fruiting in February and September. The corollas on Contreras 3374 are described as having been "yellow-green" and on Contreras 9905 as "yellowish".

Thanks to the splendid recent work of López-Palacios (1973), I can now report that the Aristeguieta & Pannier 1856, Breteler 3735 & 3921, Romero Castañeda 6108, Kuntze 1730, and Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 2387, previously cited by me as A. elata, are actually A. elata var. macrophylla (H.B.K.) López-Palacios. Regarding the true A. elata he comments as follows: "Esta especie es muy similar a la Ae. laevis y Moldenke establece las diferencias entre ambas especies, a pesar de que Sandwith las considera coespecíficas. No es imposible que muchos ejemplares de Ae. laevis hayan sido interpretados como Ae. elata....Moldenke ha interpretado también como Ae. elata algunos ejemplares que yo coloco en la nueva variedad Ae. elata var. macrophylla.....p.e. Aristeguieta y Pannier 1856."

Romero Castañeda 6108 was the only "record" of A. elata from Chocó, Colombia, so with its re-determination as var. macrophylla the typical A. elata Sw. is now not known from Chocó.

Some other recent collectors describe A. elata as a vine or a shrub, 2 m. tall, the branches pendulous, more or less glabrous, the leaves firmly "membranous" [chartaceous] or subcoriaceous, and the fruit yellowish or orange. The corollas are said to have been "cream-yellow" on López-Palacios 3152 and "cream" on A. Gentry 4890. The latter collection is anomalous in having all of its many flowering calyxes truncate-rimmed like those typical of A. laevis (Aubl.) Gmel.

Additional citations: GUATEMALA: El Petén: Contreras 3374 (Ld), 6170 (Ld, Ld), 9905 (Ld, Ld). Izabal: Contreras 7603 (Ld, Ld). JAMAICA: Hespenheide, Hespenheide, Calver, & Ricklefs 756 (N). PANAMA: Panamá: A. Gentry 2130 (Ld), 4890 (Ld). VENEZUELA: Barinas: López-Palacios 3152 (Ac, Ld). CULTIVATED: Florida: Buswell 549 (Tu--79047).

AEGIPHILA ELATA var. MACROPHYLLA (H.B.K.) López-Palacios, Pittiera 5: 15--[21], fig. 3 & 4. 1973.

Synonymy: Aegiphila macrophylla H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl., ed. folio, 2: 204. 1817 [not A. macrophylla Desf., 1829, nor Hort., 1804, nor A. Rich., 1866, nor Sieber, 1847]. Aegiphila macrophylla Humb. ex Roem. & Schult. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 15 [Stuttg.], 3: 103. 1818. Aegiphila macrophylla Humb. & Bonpl. apud Steud., Nom. Bot. Phan., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821. Aegiphila latifolia Willd. ex Cham. & Schlecht., Linnaea 6: 371, in syn. 1831. Aegiphila macrophylla Humb. & Kunth ex D. Dietr., Syn. Pl. 1: 430. 1839. Aegiphila latifolia Willd. apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphila macrophylla Humb. & Bonpl. apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840 [not Aegiphila macrophylla Desf., 1840]. Aegiphila macrophylla Kunth apud Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 653. 1847.

Additional & emended bibliography: H.B.K., Nov. Gen. & Sp. Pl.,

ed. folio, 2: 204 (1817) and ed. quart., 2: 251. 1818; Steud., *Nom. Bot. Phan.*, ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., *Ind. Kew.*, pr. 1, 1: 46. 1893; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 380, 470—471, & 474. 1934; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., *Ind. Kew.*, pr. 2, 1: 46 (1946) and pr. 3, 1: 46. 1960; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 7: 486 (1961) and 13: 497. 1966; Moldenke, *Résumé Suppl.* 16: 14. 1968; Moldenke, *Fifth Summ.* 1: 121, 380, 381, & 384 (1971) and 2: 491 & 846. 1971; López-Palacios, *Pittiera* 5: [8], 9, & 15—[21], fig. 3 & 4. 1973.

Illustrations: López-Palacios, *Pittiera* 5: [20] & [21], fig. 3 & 4. 1973.

It should be noted here that the H.B.K. reference dates cited in the bibliography above have been authenticated by the late Dr. J. H. Barnhart in his 1902 work on this subject. It should also be noted that the A. macrophylla and Aegiphyla macrophylla accredited to Desfontaines and referred to in the synonymy above, are actually synonyms of A. martinicensis Jacq., the A. macrophylla of A. Richard is a synonym of A. elata Sw., and the A. macrophylla of Sieber is Warszewiczia coccinea (Vahl) Klotzsch. The A. laevigata A. L. Juss. given as a synonym of A. macrophylla H.B.K. by various early authors such as Dietrich (1834) is actually the name-bringing synonym of Parameria laevigata (A. L. Juss.) Moldenke in the Apocynaceae.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a shrub, 2 m. tall, a liana, or a small tree, 8—12 feet tall, slightly straggling, the leaves papery, dull or slightly glossy and medium-green above, paler beneath, with glands along the midrib, the calyx green or pale-green, the corolla-tube about 8 mm. long, and the fruit orange. The corollas are described as having been "yellow" on Aristeguieta & Pannier 1856 and Breteler 3921 and as "greenish-yellow" on Breteler 3735. The plant has been collected in open sites at the edge of a rivulet in a forest preserve and in secondary regrowth on the banks of a small river, at altitudes of 200 to 350 meters. It has been collected in anthesis in March, May, July, and October, and in fruit in May and July. Material has in the past mostly been misidentified as typical A. elata Sw. and many of the specimens cited below were thus reported by me in previous papers in the present series. The label of Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 2387 does not indicate if the collection was made from wild or cultivated material, but the editor of the "Flora of Trinidad & Tobago" (1955) affirms that it was from wild material; it was originally distributed to herbaria as "Aegiphila sp.?"

López-Palacios (1973), in his splendid revision, describes this taxon as "Varietas differt a specie typica in foliis late ovatis et in habitu saepe arboreo". He gives a detailed description in which he asserts that it is a shrub or tree, to 6 m. or more tall. As type he designates a Humboldt and Bonpland collection from Cumanacoa, Venezuela, Herb. Willdenow 2831, deposited in the Berlin herbarium. He cites, in addition to the collections cited be-

low, the following: VENEZUELA: Apure: López-Palacios S.2007. Barinas: Ruiz-Terán L.1782; J. A. Steyermark 102197. The last-mentioned of these is probably the Steyermark, Bunting, & Blanco 102197 cited below. This and no. 101487 of the same collectors were previously regarded by me as representing A. scandens Moldenke.

López-Palacios (1973) comments that "Desgarciadamente el Dr. Moldenke no pudo conocer, por no haberle sido enviado, el tipo de la Ae. macrophylla HBK. Yo lo examiné en el herbario Willdenow, y aunque considero que no alcance a tener una diferencia específica con el Ae. elata Sw., sin embargo debe sostenerse como una variedad. El ejemplar Steyermark 102197, en cuyo rótulo aparece haber sido determinado por Moldenke como Ae. scandens, es interpretado por mí como perteneciente a la variedad que tratamos."

Citations: TRINIDAD & TOBAGO: Trinidad: Trin. Bot. Gard. Herb. 2387 (F--photo, N--photo, R, W--1323317, Z--photo). COLOMBIA: Chocó: Romero Castañeda 6108 (N). VENEZUELA: Apure: Steyermark, Bunting, & Blanco 101487 (Id). Barinas: Breteler 3735 (N), 3921 (N); Steyermark, Bunting, & Blanco 102197 (Ac). Carabobo: Kuntze 1730 (F--297789, N). Yaracuy: Aristeguieta & Pannier 1856 (N).

#### AEGIPHILA FALCATA Donn. Sm.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 308--309. 1973.

The Ebinger 243, previously erroneously cited as A. falcata, seems on re-examination to be typical A. panamensis Moldenke.

#### AEGIPHILA FILIPES Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, *Bull. Herb. Boiss.*, ser. 2, 4: 1168. 1904; Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, *Plant. Hassler*. 2: 504. 1904; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 310--311. 1973.

#### AEGIPHILA FLUMINENSIS Vell.

Additional bibliography: Angely, *Fl. Anal. & Fitogeogr. Est. S. Paulo*, ed. 1, 1: xxxvi. 1969; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 312--313. 1973.

#### AEGIPHILA GLOMERATA Benth.

Additional bibliography: Chod. & Hassler, *Bull. Herb. Boiss.*, ser. 2, 2: 821. 1902; Chod. & Hassler, *Plant. Hassler*. 1: 200. 1902; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 316. 1973.

#### AEGIPHILA GRANDIS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 317. 1973; López-Palacios, *Pittiera* 5: [8], 22--24, 30, & 40. 1973.

The description given by López-Palacios & Rodríguez and quoted by me in the previous installment of these notes, applies instead to the newly-described A. moldenkeana López-Palacios.

The J. A. Steyermark 56458 and López-Palacios 1538, previously distributed as this species and/or so cited by me in previous installments of these notes, are now regarded by López-Palacios as representing A. moldenkeana instead, while Bernardi 6157 is A. odontophylla Donn. Sm. This careful worker states that the Goudot s.n. [Bogotá] which I cited in my original monograph of the genus should be cited as Goudot 144 "colectado en 'La Mesa de Bogotá', presumiblemente en el Municipio de La Mesa", Cundinamarca, Colombia [which is the department from which I did actually cite it].

He continues (1973) "Es una verdadera lástima que el Dr. Moldenke a elaborar su monografía de este género haya tenido que limitarse al estudio de material de herbario sin poder visitar las poblaciones. A mí personalmente me asaltan muchas dudas sobre ciertas especies de esta sección, que tal vez sean sólo formas ecológicas o variaciones extremas de la misma especie. ¿No serán coespecíficas la Ae. grandis y la Ae. truncata? ¿Serán constantes y suficientes características la longitud de los pecíolos y tamaño de la corola en una y otra? Creo que no. También, a mi modo de ver, los ejemplares de Goudot por un lado y por otro los de Mutis y Triana, representan 3 taxones distintos: En los de Goudot las hojas son puberulentas, y glabrescentes en los de Mutis, en los de Goudot los pedúnculos son cortos (1 cm.), las cimas conglobadas y el cáliz 4-dentado; en el de Mutis los pedúnculos son largos (ca. 4 cm.), las cimas extendidas y el cáliz trunco. Triana 2080 difiere también de los ejemplares de Mutis, sin concordar completamente con los de Goudot, y aunque los de Mutis están en flor y los Triana en fruto, se aprecian notables diferencias en el color y textura de las hojas - haz amarillo tabaco en Mutis, verde oscuro en Triana, membranáceas y quebradizas en Mutis, más firmes en Triana, reticulación secundaria subprominente en Mutis, prominente y claramente visible en Triana, además en éste los pecíolos y pedúnculos están provistos de lenticelas prominentes y abundantes, que acercan este ejemplar más a Ae. moldenkeana o a Ae. odontophylla que a los ejemplares de Mutis. Sin embargo, sólo expongo estas diferencias sin considerarlas a fondo, porque no hago flora colombiana."

He then lists Core 723, Tomás 1512, Daniel 3283, and Cuatrecasas 8700 in the Britton Herbarium and continues "Estos últimos pueden pertenecer a Ae. novo-granatensis o a Ae. Moldenkeana, por lo menos a ésta creo que pertenezcan los ejemplares de Cuatrecasas de hojas purpúreas), lo mismo que los ejemplares No 3712 de Triana en K, procedente de Gachalá, y el de París numerado bajo el No 2080 y procedente igualmente de Gachalá. En lo que respecta a Venezuela, hay que anotar lo siguiente: Según Moldenke..... este taxon [A. grandis] se encuentra en Bolívar y en Mérida. Yo no conozco ningún material de Bolívar, y el de Mérida decididamente pertenece a Ae. moldenkeana. Lasser No 1167....aparece en Phytologia 13: 326 como Ae. grandis, y en la pág. 340 como Ae.



sesiliflora. Este ejemplar es de Trujillo en donde se le conoce con el nombre vulgar de 'oreja de burro'. Yo lo he colectado en el mismo lugar donde lo hizo el Dr. Lasser, unos 2 klm. arriba de Campo Elías. No puede ser Ae. sesiliflora, pues ésta pertenece a una sección distinta: su corola es 4-mera, y el material de Trujillo es 5-mero. El Dr. Moldenke en 1962 había identificado el ejemplar de Lasser como Ae. grandis, y yo creo que en ese entonces tuvo razón y no cuando la excluyó para interpretarla como Ae. sesiliflora. Es esta última la que debe de excluirse de la flora venezolana." He further states that "Otros ejemplares determinados por el Dr. Moldenke como Ae. grandis, p.e. López-Palacios 1538....Bernardi 6157, etc. son teraámeros y pertenecen a Ae. moldenkeana. (V. ésta) la primera y a Ae. odontophylla la segunda."

**AEGIPHILA GRAVEOLENS** Mart. & Schau.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 317—318. 1973.

Material of this species has been misidentified in some herbaria as *Grislea* sp.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Blanchet 3651 (W—2634040).

**AEGIPHILA GUIANENSIS** Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 317, 318, 325, & 408. 1973.

Recent collectors have described this plant as growing to 5 m. tall, with a stem diameter of 10—20 cm., and have encountered it in anthesis in May (in addition to the months previously recorded by me). The Steyermark 97, cited below, is very plainly so credited on its label, but it seems more probable that the number is a Veillon number. The label includes also what purports to be a vernacular name, "desconocido", but this hardly seems likely as a name; more probably it merely indicates that the collector knew of no common name for the plant. López-Palacios describes the plant as a tree 12 m. tall, the adult leaves small, the juvenile ones much larger [?], tomentose-pubescent beneath, the fruit at first green, later yellowish, and finally red when mature. He found it growing at 190—800 meters altitude, flowering and fruiting in June. The species is obviously closely related to A. integrifolia (Jacq.) Jacq. and the specimens cited by me for each of these taxa should be re-studied.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Barinas: J. A. Steyermark 97 (W—2654201); Veillon 88 (W—2654194). Mérida: López-Palacios 3116 (Ld), 3159 (Ld).

**AEGIPHILA HASSLERI** Briq.

Additional & emended bibliography: Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, *Plant. Hassler*. 2: 503—504. 1904; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 292 & 318—319. 1973.

Hatschbach describes this plant as a shrub, 2.5 m. tall, with greenish-cream corollas and yellowish fruit, growing in capoeira.

He encountered it in flower and fruit in April, erroneously distributed it as A. casseliaeformis Schau, a species of north-central, not southern, Brazil.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Paraná: Hatschbach 24186 (N).

AEGIPHILA HIRSUTISSIMA Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 320—321. 1973.

Duke describes this plant as a softwood tree, 20 feet tall, the trunk  $3/4$  inch in diameter at breast height, the fruit green, borne in pendulous racemes, and found it growing at 250 meters altitude, fruiting in September.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Darién: Duke 14194 (E—2000506).

AEGIPHILA INTEGRIFOLIA (Jacq.) Jacq. apud Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., *Ind. Kew.*, pr. 1, 1: 46 & 386. 1893.

Additional bibliography: Schau., *Linnaea* 20: 482. 1847; Rizzini in Ferré, *Simpos. Sobre Cerrado* 132. 1962; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 408—409. 1973.

López-Palacios describes this plant as an "arbolito de unos 3 m., con sólo frutos rojizos y cálices sin corola. Deja al secarse manchas violáceas en el papel al igual que otras verbenáceas (Citharexylum, Tectona)."

The Maguire & Fanshawe 23080 & 23476, previously cited by me as A. integrifolia, are actually A. cowani Moldenke, while Agostini & Farías 107 is A. venezuelensis var. serrata Moldenke.

Additional citations: VENEZUELA: Mérida: López-Palacios 3015 (Id).

AEGIPHILA LAEVIS (Aubl.) Gmel.

Additional bibliography: Schau., *Linnaea* 20: 483. 1847; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 411—413 & 417. 1973; López-Palacios, *Pittiera* 5: 16. 1973.

It is worth noting here that the A. Gentry 4890, from Panama, cited under A. elata Sw. in the present series of notes, exhibits truncate calyx-rims on apparently all of the many flowers on the specimen preserved in the herbarium of the University of Texas at Dallas. The collector describes the plant as a vine and all other characters exhibited by the collection seem to be those of A. elata except for these calyx-rims which are most reminiscent of those regularly seen on A. laevis. Duplicate sheets of this collection need to be carefully studied to determine if this may not represent a notable range extension for A. laevis.

Recent collectors describe A. laevis as a climber or liana with bright-green leaves, and encountered it in a dry forest and in a gallery forest. The corollas on Philcox, Ferreira, & Bertoldo 3550 are described as having been "white, turning brown in age", while Harley and his associates assert that the "flowers in bud" were cream-colored. They found it in bud in October.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: Harley, Souza,

Castro, & Ferreira 10802 (N); Philcox, Ferreira, & Bertoldo 3552 (N).

AEGIPHILA LHOTZKIANA Cham.

Additional bibliography: Rizzini in Ferré, Simpos. Sobre Cerrado 107 & 132. 1962; Ferré, Plant. Bras. Esp. Cerrado 24—[27], fig. 1 & 2. 1969; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 415—417. 1973.

Additional illustrations: Ferré, Plant. Bras. Esp. Cerrado [25] & [27], fig. 1 & 2. 1969.

Harley and his associates describe this species as a small shrub, to 1.5 m. tall, with a corky trunk, and encountered it in the cerrado association, while the Eitens refer to it as a "tree-like shrub, 2 3/4 m. tall", growing in the "chapada" woodland (a local name for cerrado), at 350 m. altitude, fruiting in February, the ripe fruit being reddish-orange in color. The corollas on Harley, Lima, Onashi, & Souza 10585 are described as having been "dull-yellow".

Material of A. lhotzkiana has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. paraguariensis Briq. and as something in the Loganiaceae.

Additional citations: BRAZIL: Maranhão: Eiten & Eiten 10776 (W—2701729). Mato Grosso: Harley, Lima, Onashi, & Souza 10585 (N); Ramos & Souza 147 (N).

AEGIPHILA LUSCHNATHI Schau.

Additional & emended bibliography: Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 46. 1893; Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, Bull. Herb. Boiss., ser. 2, 4: 1167 & 1168. 1904; Briq. in Chod. & Hassler, Plant. Hassler. 2: 503 & 504. 1904; Glaz., Bull. Soc. Bot. France 58 [ser. 4, 11], Mem. 3: 546. 1911; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 46. 1946; Angely, Ind. Ang. 10. 1959; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 3, 1: 46. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 331. 1966; Angely, Fl. Anal. Fitogeogr. Est. S. Paulo, ed. 1, 4: 1 & 827, map 1369. 1970; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 145, 354, & 380 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 417. 1973; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 56 (2): B.A.S.I.C. S.7. 1973; Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 56: 653. 1973.

Guillemin describes this plant as a shrub, 3 m. tall.

Additional & emended citations: BRAZIL: Bahia: Blanchet 3273 (F—686588). Guanabara: Guillemin 630 (P). Minas Gerais: P. Clausen 53, in part (F—686663). Rio de Janeiro: Luschnath s.n. [Brasilia] (E—117681—cotype).

AEGIPHILA MACRANTHA Ducke

Additional & emended bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 7: 6. 1929; Moldenke, Phytologia 1: 254, 259, 265, 319—322, 436, 473, 475, & 476. 1934; Moldenke, Inform. Mold. Set 51 Spec. [1]. 1956; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 717. 1960; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 331. 1966; J. A. Steyerma., Act. Bot. Venez. 3: 72 & 156. 1968; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 111, 121, 129, 133,

145, 381, 441, & 461 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971.

The corollas are described as having been "cream"-colored on Prance & Pennington 1815.

Material of A. macrantha has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as "Acanthaceae".

Additional & emended citations: GUYANA: J. S. de la Cruz 2836 (D—689491, E—898444, W—1231678); Sandwith 502 (W—1571832). BRAZIL: Pará: Ducke 18949 (W—1441629—isotype), 22549 (W—1474943); Prance & Pennington 1815 (N, S, W—2560481). Colares Island: Poeppig s.n. [Flor. amaz. insul. Colares] (P).

#### AEGIPHILA MAGNIFICA Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just, Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1941; Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 486. 1961; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 16: 3. 1968; Gibson, Fieldiana Bot. 24 (9): 172. 1970; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 78, 85, 86, & 89 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 444. 1973.

Wedel describes this plant as a "terrestrial plant" or shrub, 7--20 feet tall, and found it flowering in September and fruiting in August. He describes the fruit as yellow and the corollas on Wedel 745 also as yellow.

Material of A. magnifica has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. martinicensis Jacq. or A. panamensis Moldenke. Gibson (1970) feels that it should be reduced to synonymy under A. laxicupulis Moldenke.

Additional & emended citations: NICARAGUA: Chinandega: C. F. Baker 204 (Ca—199586—isotype, E—808195—isotype, E—808341—isotype, Po—64696—isotype, Po—221570—isotype, Tu—98442—isotype), 658 (W—862756). COSTA RICA: Guanacaste: Standley & Valerio 44406 (W—1253633). San José: Ørsted 11176 (W—1269899). PANAMA: Bocas del Toro: Wedel 336 (E—1226929), 745 (E—1240368). Panamá: P. C. Standley 29797 (W—1218913).

#### AEGIPHILA MAGNIFICA var. PUBESCENS Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 7: 486. 1961; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 87 & 89 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971.

The calyx-rim on C. V. Piper 5616 is erose.

Dwyer and his associates describe this plant at 10 feet tall, with velvety leaves, and [immature] fruit green in August. It has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as Citharexylum hirtellum Standl.

Additional citations: PANAMA: Canal Zone: C. V. Piper 5616 (N, N—photo, W, Z—photo). Veraguas: Dwyer, Hayden, & Kirkbride 7561 (E—1934694).

#### AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS Jacq.

Additional & emended synonymy: Aegiphila martinicensis L.,

Pflanzensyst. 3: 124. 1773. Aegiphila macrophylla Hort. ex Desf., Tabl. Ecol. Bot., ed. 1, 53, nom. nud. 1804 [not A. macrophylla Humb., 1818, nor Humb. & Bonpl., 1821, nor Humb. & Kunth, 1839, nor H.B.K., 1817, nor Kunth, 1847, nor Sieber, 1847]. Aegiphila macrophylla Desf. ex Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821. Aegiphyla diffusa Andr. apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphyla martinicensis L. apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphyla magnifolia Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphyla macrophylla Desf. apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29, in syn. 1840 [not Aegiphyla macrophylla Humb. & Bonpl., 1840]. Aegiphyla straminea Hoffmgg. apud Steud., Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1: 29. 1840. Aegiphila magnifolia Steud. apud Schau. in A. DC., Prodr. 11: 655. 1847.

Additional & emended bibliography: Jacq., Obs. Bot. 2: 3, pl. 27. 1767; [Retz.], Nom. Bot. 35. 1772; J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 1, 2: 259. 1789; Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Méth. Bot. 1: pl. 70, fig. 1 (1791) and 1: 293 & 294. 1792; J. F. Gmel. in L., Syst. Nat., ed. 13, pr. 2, 2: 259. 1796; Ræusch., Nom. Bot., ed. 3, 37. 1797; Bosc, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., ed. 1, 1: 114. 1803; Desf., Tabl. Ecol. Bot., ed. 1, 53 (1804) and ed. 2, 64. 1815; Bosc, Nouv. Dict. Hist. Nat., ed. 2, 1: 174. 1816; Poir. in Cuvier, Dict. Sci. Nat. 1: 267 (1816) and 6: 25. 1817; Roem. & Schult. in L., Syst. Veg., ed. 15 [Stuttg.], 3: 100—101, 103, & [535]. 1818; Steud., Nom. Bot. Phan., ed. 1, 1: 16. 1821; Paxt., Pock. Bot. Dict., ed. 1, 8 (1840) and ed. 2, 8. 1849; Schau. in Mart., Fl. Bras. 9: 286 & [309—310]. 1851; Bocq., Adansonia, ser. 1, 2: 113, 125, 126, & 144 (1862) and 3: 189—190, pl. 9, fig. 1—11. 1863; Bocq., Rév. Verbenac. 113, 125, 126, 144, 189—190, & 264, pl. 9, fig. 1—11. 1863; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 1, 1: 46. 1893; Goyena, Fl. Nicarag. 1: 567. 1911; Donn. Sm., Bot. Gaz. 57: 426. 1914; Moldenke, Brittonia 1: 252—254, 257—260, 264, 270, 274, 275, 288, 364, 371, 376—384, 387, 393, 395, 396, 401, 416, 465, & 472—477. 1934; A. W. Hill, Ind. Kew. Suppl. 9: 6. 1938; Fedde & Schust. in Just., Bot. Jahresber. 60 (2): 568. 1941; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 2, 1: 46. 1946; Hill & Salisb., Ind. Kew. Suppl. 10: 5. 1947; Véléz, Herb. Angiosp. Lesser Ant. 116. 1957; Jacks. in Hook. f. & Jacks., Ind. Kew., pr. 3, 1: 46. 1960; J. F. Macbr., Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 13 (5): 710. 1960; D. R. Harris, Univ. Calif. Publ. Geogr. 18: [Pl. Anim. & Man Outer Leeward Isls.] 44 & 151. 1965; Gooding, Loveless, & Proctor, Fl. Barbados 355. 1965; Moldenke, Phytologia 13: 331—332, 334, 337, & 427. 1966; Moldenke, Résumé Suppl. 16: 14 & 15. 1968; Gibson, Fieldiana Bot. 24 (9): 169, 172, & 174 (1970) and 32: 176. 1970; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 52 (6): B.A.S.I.C. S.7. 1971; Fryxell, Biol. Abstr. 52: 3079. 1971; Moldenke, Fifth Summ. 1: 89, 94, 99, 104, 107, 109, 111, 114, 121, 133, 354, 379, & 381—385 (1971) and 2: 765 & 846. 1971; A. L. Moldenke, Phytologia 23: 318 & 319. 1972; Anon., Biol. Abstr. 56 (2): B.A.S.I.C. S.7. 1973; Moldenke, Phytologia 25: 227, 290, 295, 304, 305, 308, 311, 314—316, & 414. 1973;

Moldenke, Biol. Abstr. 56: 653. 1973.

Illustrations: Jacq., Obs. Bot. pl. 27. 1767; Lam., Tabl. Encycl. Méth. [Illustr. Gen.] 1: pl. 70, fig. 1. 1791; Jacq., Fragm. Bot. pl. 46 [in color]. 1809; Lodd., Bot. Cab. 2: pl. 132 [in color]. 1818; Bocq., Adansonia, ser. 1, 3: pl. 9, fig. 1--11. 1863; Bocq., Rév. Verbenac. pl. 9, fig. 1--11. 1863.

Recent collectors describe this plant as a low or small scraggly shrub, to 2.9 m. tall, sometimes vine-like, or a tree to 7 m. tall with a trunk to 11.5 cm. in diameter at the base; stems 2--3 cm. in diameter at the base; fruit orange or yellow-orange. They have found it growing in roadside thickets, secondgrowth thickets of mostly shrubs and small trees to 15 feet tall, forests, forest-margins, rainforests, mossy forests, and clearings, on steep banks and slopes with wind-sheared vegetation, often in red clay soil, at altitudes of 1 to 960 meters, flowering in June, July, and October to December, fruiting in July and December.

The corollas are described as having been "yellow" on Nicholson 1847, "white" on Nicholson 1901, Stern & Wasshausen 2440, and G. L. Webster 13189, "cream" on G. R. Proctor 16789 & 20211 and Stern & Wasshausen 2484, and "pale cream-yellow" on G. R. Proctor 19870.

Proctor reports that this species is a common undershrub on Marie Galante island; Wadsworth found it in an area of 60 inches annual rainfall in Puerto Rico; and Gooding, Loveless, & Proctor aver that it is a common shrub of waste places, roadsides, gullies, and woods on Barbados.

Webster incorrectly refers to the fruit as "berries" — they are actually drupes. Nicholson reports that the plant is employed for making torches on Dominica. The initial letter of the specific epithet is uppercased by Schauer (1851) and some other authors. Additional common names recorded are "aegiphile à grandes feuil.", "aegiphile de la Martinique", "bois chandelle", "égiphila de la Martinique", "égiphila à grand. f.", and "spirit weed".

It should perhaps be noted here that the A. macrophylla variously accredited to Humboldt, to Humboldt & Bonpland, to Humboldt & Kunth, to Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth, or to Kunth alone is the name-bringing synonym of what is now known as A. elata var. macrophylla (H.B.K.) López-Palacios, while the homonym accredited to A. Richard is a synonym of A. elata Sw. and that accredited to Sieber is Warscewiczia coccinea (Vahl) Klotzsch. In this connection, it is of interest to note the doubt that was apparently in the minds of Roemer & Schultes who, in 1818, asked "Quid Aegiphila macrophylla H. Paris. tabl. d'Ecol. p. 53 (ed. 2. p. 64) ex America meridionali? An generis?" This is not fully resolved yet. If the binomial in question is taken to apply to the A. macrophylla of Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth, then it falls into the synonymy of A. elata var. macrophylla, but if it is taken to apply to the A. macrophylla of Desfontaines, then it falls into the synonymy of A. martinicensis. Search of the specimens preserved in the Paris

herbarium could probably settle this question.

Gibson (1970) feels that A. panamensis Moldenke and A. glandulifera Moldenke should be reduced to synonymy under A. martinicensis, but I still prefer to regard them as distinct, although perhaps an infraspecific category for each would be more appropriate.

Kimber found A. martinicensis growing "in littoral thickets and gardens with coconuts and bananas on bare shingle and boulder beaches paralleled by colonized sandy soil of disintegrating cliff debris" on Dominica, while Harris (1965) says that it inhabits mixed evergreen-deciduous forests on Antigua. Vélez (1957) records it from Grenada, St. Vincent, Barbados, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, and Antigua. Gooding, Loveless, & Proctor (1965) cite Hughes 156 and McIntosh 225 & 464 from Barbados, deposited in the herbarium of the Barbados Museum.

Material of A. martinicensis has been misidentified and distributed in some herbaria as A. martinicensis var. oligoneura (Urb.) Moldenke and as Faramaea occidentalis (L.) A. Rich. On the other hand, the J. A. Duke 4114 and H. H. Smith 1831, distributed as A. martinicensis, are actually A. filipes Mart. & Schau., Tyson 2213 and Wedel 2517 are A. glandulifera Moldenke, Wedel 745 is A. magnifica Moldenke, H. H. Smith 868 is A. mollis H.B.K., Blum & Dwyer 2103, Burger & Liesner 7270, Burger & Matta U. 4794, H. Pittier 6815, and P. C. Standley 28871, 29232, & 30246 are A. panamensis Moldenke, and Arséne & al. s.n. [Río Piedras, 1913] is a species of Tournefortia.

Additional & emended citations: PANAMA: Bocas del Toro: G. P. Cooper 571 (F-579531, W-1491510, Y-12204). CUBA: Province undetermined: Sagra 277 (P). PUERTO RICO: Cook & Collins 291 (W-408866); A. A. Heller 4670 (F-80824, Ms-30946, P, W-349892), 6444 (F-129590, W-426615); Heller & Heller 276 (F-119604, W-425785), 964 (F-119901, W-426094); Sintenis 2674 (W-403308), 6492 (W-404165); Stevenson 250 (W-1475540), 669 (W-1475585); Underwood & Griggs 360 (W-405311); R. K. Wadsworth 212 (Ws). LEEWARD ISLANDS: Antigua: Rose, Fitch, & Russell 3341 (W-639476). Dominica: Kimber 1080 (Ws); Nicholson 1847 (W-2468601), 1901 (W-2468589); Stern & Wasshausen 2440 (W-2566041), 2484 (W-2566042), 2564 (W-2566046); G. L. Webster 13189 (W-2469004), 13557 (W-2469018). Guadeloupe: Duss 2389, in part (E-117702, F-202560, W-849817); Grisebach s.n. (E-117704); Herb. Mus. Paris, s.n. [Camp Jacob, XI.1880] (W-2565713); G. R. Proctor 19870 (W-2613807); L. Rodriguez 4432 (P); Stehlé 239 (N). Marie Galante: G. R. Proctor 20211 (W-2584957). Montserrat: G. R. Proctor 18847 (W-2613812); Shafer 162 (F-293820, W-695178), 197 (F-293854, W-695204), 399 (F-294049, W-695355), 652 (F-294263, W-695545), 667 (F-294276, W-695559), 668 (F-294277, W-695560). St. Kitts: Eggers 133 (W-1323298). WIND-

WARD ISLANDS: Barbados: L. M. Andrews 679 (Ld); Hummel s.n. [9/XII/1957] (Go); Waby 72 (W-241387); Warming 134 (W-1234888). Grenada: W. E. Broadway s.n. [Mount Parnassus, June 1906] (E-117700, E-117701), s.n. [St. George's] (E-117703, F-175737, W-429520), s.n. [St. Paul's] (W-555730), s.n. [Year 1906?] (E-918572); Eggers 6049 (W-1323295); G. R. Proctor 16789 (W-2613800). Martinique: Duss 1966 (W-849742); Sieber Fl. Mart. 78 (E-117714). St. Lucia: Lee s.n. [Dec. 2, 1887] (W-25662). St. Vincent: R. A. Howard 11158 (N). WEST INDIES: Island undetermined: Bucquet s.n. [Antilles] (P). TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad: Sieber Fl. Trinit. 85 (E-117699). VENEZUELA: Mérida: W. E. Broadway 319 (W-1187914). Zulia: H. Pittier 10533 (W-1187211).

*AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS* f. *BARBADENSIS* (Moldenke) Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 368. 1973.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 25: 290, 295, 368, & 408. 1973; Anon., *Biol. Abstr.* 56 (2): B.A.S.I.C. S.7. 1973; Moldenke, *Biol. Abstr.* 56: 653. 1973.

All the items published under "*Aegiphila barbadensis* Moldenke" in my original monograph of the genus (1934) and in previous installment of these additional notes should be transferred to this new designation for the taxon.

*AEGIPHILA MARTINICENSIS* var. *OLIGONEURA* (Urb.) Moldenke

Additional & emended bibliography: A. W. Hill, *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 6: 6. 1926; Moldenke, *Brittonia* 1: 270, 274, 383, 472-474, & 476. 1934; Fedde & Schust. in *Just, Bot. Jahresber.* 60 (2): 568. 1941; Moldenke, *Phytologia* 13: 332. 1966; Moldenke, *Fifth Summ.* 1: 99, 104, 107, 109, 354, & 382 (1971) and 2: 846. 1971; A. L. Moldenke, *Phytologia* 23: 319. 1972; C. D. Adams, *Flow. Pl. Jam.* 634 & 800. 1972.

Adams (1972) refers to this plant as being rare in the crevices of limestone rocks, at 300-800 feet altitude, in Jamaica, flowering there in November and "probably endemic". He cites only Harris 11716.

The G. R. Proctor 16789, distributed as this variety, is probably better considered to represent the typical form of *A. martinicensis* Jacq.

Emended citations: LEEWARD ISLANDS: Montserrat: Shafer 539 (F-294177, W-695467). WINDWARD ISLANDS: Martinique: Hahn 1236 (W-55752). St. Vincent: Eggers 6617 (W-1323296).

*AEGIPHILA MATTOGROSSSENSIS* Moldenke

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, *Phytologia* 4: 400 & 432-433; E. J. Salisb., *Ind. Kew. Suppl.* 11: 5. 1953; Moldenke, *Fifth Summ.* 1: 145 (1971) and 2: 847. 1971.

Illustrations: Moldenke, *Bol. Mus. Nac. Rio Jan. Bot.* 12: 2, fig. 2. 1950.

[to be continued]